tion on the subject."
"Did you give this information to Mr. Kohlssat willingly?" asked Mr. Marble,

replied Mr. Funk.
"Did he seem excited?" asked Senator

tioned for the first time the collection

ROW IN THE HOUSE.

Minority Leader Mann and Democratic

Colleague Exchange Compliments.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- A controversy

that at times became so personal as to

arouse the protests of other members was staged in the House to-day by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois.

Republican, and Representative Robert

E. Fowler, also of Illinois, a Democrat.

The trouble was started by Mr. Mann.

Representative Asher Hinds of Maine,

sidered."

last elections.

CUNNINGHAM CLAIMS INVALID

ORDERED CANCELLED BY LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONER.

The Fight Waged by Pinchot and Glavis Against Patenting These Claims Is Sustained Were at the Bottom of the Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy.

WASHINGTON, June 26,-The so-called Cunningham coal claims in Alaska, which figured so conspicuously in the interminable Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, are invalid and were to-day ordered cancelled by Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus the fight waged by Gifford Pinchot and his friend Louis R. Glavis against the patenting of these claims has been sustained by final Government authority.

It has been the contention of Mr Pinchot that the patenting of these claims would open the way for a mopopolization of the coal lands of Alaska. the value of which has been estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The Guggenheims had an option on the claims when the fight was begun against their being admitted to patent, and Pinchot and his followers have declared that the coal properties comprised in the thirty-three claims were ultimately to have fallen into the hands of the Guggenheim syndicate. That apparently is made impossible by to-day's decision, the claimants probably will appeal to the courts. As to findings of fact, however, the Interior Department

The Cunningham claims will thus be restored to the unentered body of the public domain and will continue there until President Taft's order withdrawing rom entry all Alaska coal lands is revoked or Congress has passed a new law for the control of these lands.

While the decision in the Cunningham coal claims is signed by Commissioner Dennett, it is well known that it really represents the views of Walter L. Fisher. the new Secretary of the Interior, who succeeded Mr. Ballinger a few months ago. It is safe to assume also that Mr. Fisher consulted President Taft and other members of the Administration in reaching a decision in this important case.

While the decision justifies Pinchot's fight against the patenting of the claims, it in nowise vindicates his personal attack upon the character of Mr. Ballinger, although the latter's friends expect that it will be seized upon as a justification of the entire Pinchot assault

Pinchot's friends will undoubtedly emphasize the fact that Mr. Ballinger himself on December 26, 1906, when he was Commissioner of the General Land Office. ordered these claims clear listed, which Louis R. Glavis contended meant that no further investigation of them was necessary. At that time Glavis was investigating the claims under direction of Comissioner Ballinger, and he immediately telegraphed his protest against the proposed clear listing. Upon the receipt Mr. Glavis's telegram Mr. Ballinger promptly rescinded the order and neither he nor any of his subordinates ever sought to restore it. Mr. Ballinger's counsel contended when the case was being investigated that Mr. Ballinger had ordered the claims clear listed on the record then before him, which not only "justified but demanded action by him.

Mr. Ballinger represented the Cunningham claimants professionally after he had Land Office, and before he became Sec- association; and it was futher understood retary of the Interior, and because of this and agreed that the claims located and connection he personally refrained from passing in any way upon these claims after he had reentered public life as Secretary of the Interior. This relation with another subject of attack by the Pinchot forces in the course of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy

Secretary of the Interior Fisher in a further proceedings in regard to the claims would be merely formal for the purpose of perfecting the record in case the claimants think there are questions of law which they desire to present to the courts.

findings upon the facts by the Department are conclusive."

The Secretary announced that it is the purpose of the Department to proceed at to a final determination of all the remaining Alaskan coal claims, of which there are many. The Secretary expresses his lack of sympathy with the present laws applicable to the Alaska coal lands, but declares that they must be enforced be- for the use of the people. cause they afford the only protection to the public against the abuses of monopoly would have been patented long ago and by and unrestricted private exploitation He expresses the hope that Congress will enact laws at the next session whice will permit the development of the Alaska coal fields under provisions that will adequately protect the public interest.

The Cunnungham claims were located by Clarence Cunningham of Spokane and

by Clarence Cunningnam of Spokane and thirty-two of his friends back in 1992 in the Controller Bay region of Alaska. Each claim is a fraction less than half a mile square, including about 160 acres, all of them aggregating 5,250 acres. The value of the coal deposits on the Cunningham claims have been variously estimated. Stephen Birch, managing director of the Guggenheim interests in Alaska, last year told the State Committee on Territories that there was about \$500,000,000 worth of coal in the thirty-three claims and that there would be \$100,000,000 of profits for the people who developed them. Other experts have given lower estimates.

After entries of the claims had been filed following the passage of the 1904 coal act Louis R. Glavis undertook an investigation of the claims. He reported his suspicions of the regularity of the claims to Mr. Ballinger, who was then Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Mr. Ballinger instructed him to me. and Mr. Ballinger instructed him to in

and Mr. Ballinger instructed him to investigate. It was only a short time after this that Mr. Ballinger ordered the clear listing of the claims and Glavis protested. After Mr. Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior Mr. Glavis became convinced, so he charged, that the claims were patented, so he appealed for aid to his friend Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot advised Glavis to lay his evidence and charges before President Taft. Glavis visited Beverly and submitted his statement to President Taft which, instead of visited Beverly and submitted his statement to President Taft which, instead of containing any specified charges, was filled with innuendos. President Taft after reviewing the case sustained Secretary Ballinger is conduct of the Cunningham coal claim cases and ordered Mr. Ballinger to dismiss Glavis for having made reckless and unwarranted statements about a superior officer.

Pinchot and his friends took up the Glavis fight in earnest then and developments followed fast, Mr. Pinchot himself being dismissed as chief forester because of insubordination in failing to obey an executive order.

executive order. Ballinger's friends have contended that the Cunningham coal claims were seized upon by Pinchot and his followers merely n by Pinchet and agains a fight agains a pretext for waging a fight agains and driving him from the Cabi as a pretext for waging a fight against Ballinger and driving him from the Cabinet. It was charged that Pinchot was out for revenge necause Ballinger had opposed some of the chief forester's hobbies and methods of doing things and that the mud throwing campaign would have waged against Ballinger even if the Cunningham claims had not turned up.

The question of patenting the claims



1700 BROADWAY, Cor. 54th St., N. Y. BROOKLYN, N. Y.: 120 Livingston St. Newark, Fast Orange, Montelair, Bosto

dragged along the series of investigation dragged along the series of investigation. Secretary Ballinger before he retired asked Congress to pass a law referring the claims to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for adjudication. President Taft also advocated this course. but the Democrats and insurgent Repub cans, who insisted on keeping the Bal-linger issue alive, refused to pass such a law. Secretary Ballinger asked for this disposition of the case because he pre-ferred personally to have the claims passed upon by authorities who had been in no way concerned in the controversy. It is believed that the failure of Congress to enact such a law was one of the reasons that prompted Mr. Ballinger to tender his resignation and thus leave the President free to choose another Secretary to pass on the claims. Secretary Fisher took up the matter as soon as he entered office. The Alaska coal land laws make invalid

entries executed by claimants who have an understanding or agreement prior to location to combine the several claims for the joint use and benefit of all. The Government contended that in the case Government contended that in the case of the Cunningham claims entry was made with the unlawful purpose and intent that the titles acquired should inure to the use and benefit of an association or corporation formed by the claimants of coal were opened or improved on any of the several tracts. Also it was charged that there were defects in the paper of entry affecting all the claims. The claimants attempted on two or

three occasions to reach an agreement with the Guggenheims in regard to their coal claims. On July 18, 1905, a committe representing the claimants met Daniel Guggenheim and proposed that a corpo-ration be formed with a capital stock of ration be formed with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares; that the title to all the properties be transferred to the corporation, in consideration for which 25,000 shares of the stock were to be distributed to the venders of the claims, the remaining 25,000 shares to be delivered to Guggenheim upon the payment of \$250,000 to be used as working ment of \$250,000, to be used as working capital by the corporation in the equipment, development and operation of the property. Guggenheim was given the exclusive privilege to purchase the run of the mine for a period of twenty-five years at the rate of \$2.25 a ton. Guggencommittee of his acceptance of the propo-sition. Several of the claimants objected to the terms of the agreement and with-"Are any of the drew their deeds

Carrying into effect the purpose of acquiring this coal field for the common use and benefit of the members of the association, claims were located and entries made of these locations and entries in the manner indicated were but incidents in the trans-actions, but means to an end, and names of individuals were used only to effect a colorable compliance with the law. Each location was made and each tract an agreement that the lands so located

ganized by the members of the association.

They exercised no choice in the selecthe Cunningham claimants, several of tion of their claims, manifested no interest whom were Mr. Ballinger's friends, was in their individual value and texcept perhaps Baker, sought no information as to their respective locations. The field jointly acquired by all of them and explored at the

entered for the common use and benefit

and taken over by a corporation to be

Commissioner Dennett finds also that all thirty-three entries were improperly allowed because of fatal defects apparent on the face of the papers.

PINCHOT'S TIP TO CONGRESS

The cancellation of the Cunningham claims is proof given by the Administration itself that the fight made against it to preen, coal monopoly in Alaska was not only victory insures the cancellation of multiides of other fraudulent claims in Alaska. t should result in saving the most valuable not been made the Cunringham claims stand attempts made during the investigation by counsel for the Interior Department to show that the claims were valid leave little doubt that they would have been patented had the Administration been allowed to proceed. Our fight, however, is not yet fully won It is still possible that a secret order of last October, by which President Taft opened

he barbor front of Controller Bay, the natural outlet for the coal, to acquisition by special interests, may result in coal monop-Now that the claims are cancelled the one imperative need for Alaska is an honest coal land lew opening the coal to immediate development under lease from the Governvented at the last session of Congress by the failure of the public lands committees of the House and Senate to report bills honestly in the public interest. I see no reason why he passage of a coal leasing law should await the next session of Congress. It

ought to be passed at once. New Foreman of Grand Jury.

Judge Malone of General Sessions has

LORIMER WITNESS SHADOWED

expenses of Senator Lorimer's election, and he intimated to-day that Hines could tell about the activities of the four de-

Funk testified that the sleuths had even fellowed him to Washington and were still dogging him even to the doors of the investigating committee rooms. Mr. Funk said he reported Mr. Hines's conversation to Cyrus McCornick, president and "uncomfortable" position and quizzed him about his work.

"I do not care to give the name of this young man," the witness said, "but I will produce him before the committee if it desires."

The disclosures regarding the activities

"Did Mr. Hines tell you how the \$100,000 was spent?"

"No," replied Mr. Funk.

Mr. Funk said he reported Mr. Hines's conversation to Cyrus McCornick, president, and Edgar A. Bancroft, general converse, of the Harvester company.

Mr. Funk also told of his conversation with Herman H. Kohlsaat, editor and in which Mr. Funk told him of Mr. Hines's request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company.

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Mr. Funk also told of his conversation with Herman H. Kohlsaat, editor and in which Mr. Funk told him of Mr. Hines's request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the travester company are request for the \$10,000 contribution from the trav Funk testified that the sleuths had even

The disclosures regarding the activities of the four detectives were brought out by Senator Kenyon while Mr. Funk was being cross-examined. Mr. Funk had casually mentioned that since giving his testimony before the Helm committee he casually mentioned that since giving his testimony before the Helm committee he had been receiving anonymous threats by telephone and letter.

"Have you ever been followed?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Yes," replied Mr. Funk, "by four defined any name except that of Mr. Hines, aithough there was some speculation on the subject."

I testified before the Helm committee." The members of the committee became

heim was to build a railroad from the know very well, and I have a description mine to tidewater. Guggenheim sent of the three others. They even followed me to Washington when I came to testify and were near when I went out to lunch and were near when I went out to lunch and were near when I went out to lunch and were near when I went out to lunch and were near when I went out to lunch and were near when I went out to lunch and the control of the three others.

'Are any of them in the room now?' asked Chairman Dillingham.

Mr. Funk glanced about the room but was unable to pick out any of the de-

"I got one of these detectives in an uncomfortable situation," continued Mr. Fletcher.

Yes, answered Mr. Funk, "he seemed agitated." him that I did not think he was engaged in very honorable work and quizzed him until he broke down and confessed to me his name, the name of his employer and the Chicago Record-Herold which menhis name, the name of his employer and that he had been instructed to get some-

degree," commented a member of the committee.

"I think I gave him the fourth degree,"
I think I gave him the fourth degree,"
Mr. Funk replied, smiling.

"Who is this detective and who are his employers?" asked Chairman Dillingham.

"I should not like to give his name to degree," commented a member of the

but will produce him if the committee wishes.

ham

If the fight had when Mr. Funk resumes the witness

this time coal monopoly in Alaska would detectives Mr. Funk told of the conversation Mr. Hines had with him at the Union League Club in Chicago early in June, 1909, shortly after the election of Senator Lorimer, when Mr. Hines asked for a contribution from the Harvester

tribution from the Harvester company Mr. Funk said:

Mr. Funk said:
"Mr. Hines approached me early in the "Mr. Hines approached me early in the lounging rooms of t afternoon in one of the lounging rooms of the Union League Club shortly after Senator Lorimer's election. To the best Senator Lorimer's election. To the best of my recollection it was five or ten days after the election. I was standing in the lounging room when Mr. Hines approached me. He said in substance: 'Hello; you're just the man I want to see. I want to talk to you for a minute.' We walked to the nearest couch and sat down. Mr. Hines seemed rather exuberant and he said: 'We put Lorimer over down at Springfield and it cost \$100,000. We did not have much time and some of us put up the money. It cost us about \$100,000. not have much time and some of us put up the money. It cost us about \$100,000, and now we're trying to see some of our friends to clean up the matter."

"I asked him why he had come to us and he said that our company we're."

CLARENCE FUNK SURPRISES

THE SENATE INVESTIGATORS.

He says Four Men Have Dogged Him Ever Since He Testified Before Illinois Legislative Committee and Are Now in Washington Keeping on His Track.

Washington, June 26.—Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, startled the members of the Lorimer investigating committee to-day when he charged that four pri ate detectives of a Chicago agency had been shadowing him ever since he testified several menths ago before the Helm committee of the Illinois Legislature. In his testimony at that time he told how Edward Hines of the Edward Hines of the Edward Hines of the Edward Hines of the Edward Hines Company asked him for a \$10,000 contribution from the harvester company to aid in paying the expenses of Senator Lorimer's election, and he intimated to-day that Hines could be a \$10,000 contribution from the harvester company asked him for a \$10,000 contribution from the harvester company to aid in paying the expenses of Senator Lorimer's election, and he intimated to-day that Hines could be intimated to-day that Hines could be a \$10,000 contribution from the harvester company asked him how much he was getting from his different friends. He replied that if ten persons should contribute \$10,000 cach it would clean the n atter up.

"Did he ask you to keep the matter secret?" asked Senator Lea.

"No," replied Mr. Funk.

"I was not surprised at Mr. Hines's of my general impression of him. I considered it an impertance. I regarded him as a loose talker and somewhat of a boaster. He is a man who acts familiarly on short acquaintance, and he would like to have it appear that he was large factor in important affairs."

"Were the names of Roger Sullivan.

E.S. Conway, Mr. Weyerhaeuser or a dead man mentioned to you by Mr. Hines?" asked Senator Lea.

"No," answered Mr. Funk.

"What did he mean by 'having the right kind of a man at Washington'?"

"I am not sure what he meant, "said Mr. Funk."

Tam not sure what he meant that "I am not sure what he meant," said Mr. Funk. "I presume that he meant that Senator Lorimer was, in his opinion, the right kind of a man to have in Washington."

The members of the committee became interested at once and spectators who had been wearied by a long series of legal questions pricked up their ears.

"The committee would like to have more information about the detectives," said Senator Kenyon.

"I have been followed night and day," replied Mr. Funk, "since I testified before the Helm committee. Four men from a Chicago agency have followed me home at night, back to the office in the morning and kept me in sight when I went out to lunch. One of these men I got to know very well, and I have a description.

Kohlssat willingly?" asked Mr. Marble, counsel for the committee.

"Mr. Funk testife!, Mr. Hines came to his office.

"Mr. Funk, "and undertook to refresh my memory about the former conversation at the Union League Club. He said that he did not intend me to understand that he had said that money had been said he had discussed with me the general situation at Springfield. As far as I could visit to me. I did not agree with Mr. Hines as to his version of the former conversation, there was no occasion for his visit to me. I did not agree with Mr. and were near when I went out to lunch

"You must have given him the third

"I should not like to give his name to ing committee voluntarily had troubled the committee." replied Mr. Funk. "He him considerably.

has told me all about his activity and said that he was not proud of his job. I would rather not give his name to the committee

ater Lorimer?" asked Chairman Dilling-

Secretary, "that it is conceded that the following statement:

Gifford Pinchot gave out yesterday and ask him if he is not being reported to by these men every night you will get

company to aid in paying the expenses of Senator Lorimer's election. In relating the conversation in which Mr. Hines requested the \$10,000 con-

appointed Frederick Blackall, a contrac-tor, foreman of the June Grand Jury in place of Evert J. Wendell. Mr. Wendell was excused to go to Europe.

"I asked him why he had come to us and he said hith atour company was as much interested as any one in having the right kind of a man at Washington." I told him we were not interested in the subject and

"Mr. Hines told me, 'Just send the money to Ed Tilden.' He talked rapidly and mentioned Mr. Tilden's name before I had MRS. SPRINGER TELLS JURY OF VON PHUL'S THREATS.

> Says She Warned the Accused That St. Louis Aeronaut Was Watching the Elevator to Kill Him Should He Go to Her Room - Story of Torn Pictures.

son Springer, the chief witness for Frank Harold Henwood, on trial for the murder of George E. Copeland, whom he killed while shooting at Louis von Phul, was on the witness stand for over an hour this morning, giving evidence which Henwood expects to save him from the of medicine to Mrs. Bull," testified Miss

The salient features of Mrs. Springer's testimony were that Von Phul struck her as her personal property. She kept it went near the Springer apartments; that Yon Phul said if he ever saw Henwood go near the Springer apartments either alone or with Mr. Springer he would fix him; that she communicated this threat to Henwood and wrote a letter warning him to stay away; that Yon Phul tore up three of Henwood's photo graphs which belonged to herself and Mr. went near the Springer apartments; "Did Mr. Hines tell you how the \$100,000 which belonged to herself and Mr. Springer and then, to taunt Henwood, wrote a letter and sent part of one of the photographs to him.

Mrs. Springer was asked:

"What did you communicate to Mr. Henwood in reference to Mr. von Phul?" "I wrote him that you Puhl had secured an apartment on the sixth floor beside the elevator so that he could see Henwood if he went to our apartments. He had told me that if he saw Henwood coming to see me he would kill him."

"Did you communicate this to Henwood."

"I did."

Mrs. Springer admitted that Hanwood.

"I did."

Mrs. Springer admitted that Henwood wrote a letter on a typewriter and sent it to von Phul. The letter purported to be written by her and it urged von Phul not to call on her any more because Mr. Springer had become aware of their friendship. On the evening preceding the shooting von Phul followed her to her apartments. He was very angry because of the letter.

"He struck me," declared Mrs. Springer. "He called me a har and said I had told him an untruth."

him an untruth."

Asto the three photographs of Henwood which Von Phul found in the Springer apartments and which he tore to pieces. Mrs. Springer declared that the photographs were in her sitting room. One was in a frame. After breaking the glass better the photograph out of it. Then graphs were in was in a frame. After breaking the torn he stepped to a desk and wrote a note to Henwood, enclosing parts of the torn photographs. This took place in the Readt. Mrs. Spri ger's

visit to me. I did not agree with Mr. Hines as to his version of the former conversation. I told him I thought I remembered the talk in its proper light. I heard him, but did not stop to controvert his version of the conversation as we were having a directors' meeting and they were waiting for me. Mr. Hines was in my office for only a few minutes."

"Did he have any other business with you at that time?" the witness was asked.

"He did not mention anything else," replied Mr. Funk. Henwood was recalled and told of a letter received from Mrs. Springer the afternoon of the shooting. It warned him not to go near the Springer apartments, as Von Phul had threatened to kill him if he did. It was after receipt of this letter, Henwood said, that he bought the revolver with which he killed Von

the revolver with which he killed you Phul and Copeland.
'He also related an occasion when Mrs. Springer told him to have nothing to do with Yon Phul and to let her try to get the letters alone. Henwood said Mrs. Springer told him that Yon Phul was dangerous, of an unreasoning nature and

of the \$100,000 fund. I was very busy and did not read this editorial on the day it was printed. A few days later my secretary called my attention to the ediand two children "somewhere in New York State." Mrs. Springer's counsel asked for \$300

"The information came to me as an officer of the company," said Mr. Funk.
"There was a conflict between my personal duty as a citizen and my duty toward the The Rev. Dr. Stevens's Widow Wins Against Church History Co.

There was a connect of the committee out will produce him if the committee of the committee of the name of his source of information used in the Record-tor Lorimer?" asked Chairman Dilling-tor location by which I am employed.

"Mr. Kohlsaat showed rie a letter from source of information used in the Record-tor location in the Record-tor location in the Episcopal Church History Committee which had been suing for five years to recover \$6.710 from the Episcopal Church History Committee which had been suing for five years to recover \$6.710 from the Episcopal Church History Committee which had been suing for five years to recover \$6.710 from the Episcopal Church History Committee which had been suing for five years to recover \$6.710 from the Episcopal Church History Committee of the original contempt proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings in equity should have been instituted. The committee which made the report was composed of James M. Beck of New York; Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Comm, and J. J. Darlington of this city. The committee was composed of James M. Beck of New York; Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Committee was a connect of the proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceedings on the technical ground that a criminal action and not proceeding

ham.

"No." replied Mr. Funk. "Senator Lorimer didn't employ him. But if you will place Mr. Hines on the witness stand and ask him if he is not being reported to by these men every night you will get the information the easiest way."

The committee then took a recess to discuss what action should be taken to ascertain all the facts regarding the activity of the detectives. At the end of the executive session Chairman Dillingham announced that no decision had been reached and that the matter will be further considered to-morrow when Mr. Funk resumes the witness stand.

Prior to the disclosures about the Union League Chub in Chicago early in the content of the

the suit but the Appellate Division orordered a new trial on the ground that
the evidence showed that none of the
stockholders named had paid for his stock
and that they were liable.

The judgment signed by Justice Goff
orders the defendants to pay the following amounts for their stock: Van Alstyne,
\$10,000; Kemp, \$10,000; Wilson, \$12,500,
and Kisselburgh, \$4,500. After Mrs.
Stevens's judgment has been satisfied
other creditors may have what is left,
but only \$25,000 above the costs of the
Stevens suit is to be collected. Stevens suit is to be collected.

THE SEAGOERS.

a Republican, had made the statement Well Known Names on the Lists of the that at the last special session of Congress Rotterdam and Kronprinzessin. "the Payne tariff bill had been well con-"How well was it considered" queried

Boulogne and Rotterdam:

Mr. Fowler. "The people didn't seem to think it well considered. They em-Judge and Mrs. E. B. Amend, Mr. and Mrs phatically disapproved of the bill at the Cortland W. Anable, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cassebeer, Mrs. William Chisholm, J. "Better considered than this," ex-G. Eno, Mrs. Charles Fleischmann, claimed Mr. Mann, reaching into his Judge and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. James Philip desk and waving aloft a bunch of yellow paper. Mr. Mann told the House that Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, he had in his hand the original manu-Judge and Mrs. William M. Lanning, the script of the speech on the tariff recently delivered by Mr. Fowler. He went on to explain that Mr. Fowler had inserted in the manuscript such words as "applause," "loud applause," and at the end of the speech the words "great applause and hand shaking." Mr. Mann partically and Mrs. William M. Lanning, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Beland Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. David Gerritt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Whittemore. Passengers by the North German Lloyd

to explain that Mr. Fowler had inserted in the manuscript such words as "applause," "loud applause," and at the end of the speech the words "great applause and hand shaking." Mr. Mann particularly took exception to the word "applause" at the end of a sentence reading "Jesus was born in a manger."

Replying to Mr. Mann Representative Fowler characterized his charge as "false" and he launched into a diatribe against the Republican party in general and Mr. liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Plymouth. Cherbourg and Bremen:

Cherbourg and Bremen:

Mr. and Mrs. William C. De Witt, Mrs. Edwin Beers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Bancroft Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Heaton, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Wilard Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Companies Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, the Marquis and Marquise Pina del Rio, Baron Alfred von der Rapp, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Waiter Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Board of F. panies will the Watso and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Devereux Whiton.

By the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi. and he launched into a diatribe against the Republican party in general and Mr. Mann in particular.

"What pains me," said Mr. Mann, "and it really does pain me, is that the gentleman does not appreciate the enormity of his offence."

Representatives Stone of Illinois and Flood of Virginia, Democrats, testified that they heard the speech of Mr. Fowler, and they insisted that it was liberally applauded.

would have nothing to do with it. I got up and tried to terminate the conversa- WOMAN MAY SAVE HENWOOD INDIAN DRUGS MRS. BULL TOOK.

Servant Testifics That Miss Noble Forced Medicines Upon Her.

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 26.-Miss Annie Murray of Roxbury, Mass., in a deposition read to-day at the hearing in the Mrs. Ole Bull will contest, told how Miss Margaret Noble had warned her not to allow one of the Indian medicines she was giving Mrs. Bull to touch metal because the contact would produce posion

Miss Murray deposed that she had been employed by Mrs. Bull continuously from the fall of 1906 until her death last January, first as laundress and later as personal maid, which embraced "upstairs duties "

"I saw Miss Noble administer two kinds Murray. "One was a brown fluid from a small vial and the other she always kept on two different occasions; that Von her room at the studio house in Cam-Phul hired a room beside the elevator bridge and when she administered it on the sixth floor of the Brown Hotel, to Mrs. Bull at Mrs. Swanander's home where the Springers roomed, for the in Brooklyn she used to bring it all mixed purpose of watching to see if Henwood in a glass under her gray sweater from the lodging house where she was stop

"The brown fluid in the bottle Miss

The brown fluid in the bottle Miss Noble called 'Rael.' The other was a solid substance and she used to mix a small dose about the size of the tip of a match. She always mixed it in a glass spoon with honey, stirring it with a stick, and the longer she stirred it the redder it got. She used to say the longer it was mixed the better it was for Mrs. Bull. It became very stringy and sticky.

"She gave the brown fluid to Mrs. Bull three times a day and the red medicine only every noon.

three times a day and the red medicine only every noon.

"Miss Noble arrived at the Studio House in Cambridge in November, 1910, about a week before Mrs. Bull ewnt to visit the Swanander's in Brooklyn, and began giving the Indian medicine, but I noticed a change in Mrs. Bull's appearance. Hereves, hands and legs began to swell and she became very weak and sick.

"Mrs. Bull would scream out if I left her for a few minutes, saying that she needed me at her side.

nor a few minutes, saying that she needed me at her side.

"She agreed to pay me every two weeks, but sometimes it would be five or six weeks before she wrote out my check and then I would have to remind her two or three

before she wrote out my check and then I would have to remind her two or three times. She would also forget the amount of my wages. Miss Noble and she would quarrel now and then. Miss Noble would not want to give her her way and they wouldn't speak. For a time after these periods of silence Miss Noble would beg her forgiveness and they would become friendly again.

"After Mrs. Bull's first visit to Brooklyn. when Dr. Reed treated her daily, she returned to Cambridge much improved, but on her second visit, when Miss Nobel was with her, she became drawn and thin and weak. I noticed the swelling of her eyes, hands and feet a week before we went to Brooklyn and shortly after Miss Noble came."

GOMPERS CONTEMPT CASE.

He Will Have to Stand Trial Again, With John Mitchell and Frank Morrison.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, its secretary, and John Mitchell, a member of the executive council, will have to stand trial again for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction growing out of the Bucks Stove and Range Company case. However, the committee of lawyers appointed by Justice Wright of the Supreme Court a month temporary alimony in her hus- by Justice Wright of the Supreme Court band's divorce suit to-day. Officers of of the District of Columbia to investigate the Continental Trust Company, of which, the alleged contempt and report to the Springer is president, have objected to his giving her money and say she has had \$20,000 per annum for personal expenses since she married him. tion in the proceedings that are to follow. The committee of lawyers was

appointed by Justice Wright after the Supreme Court of the United States had set aside the jail sentences that had been

SUBWAY ANSWERS TO-DAY.

Both Companies Likely to Name Conditions Which Won't Be Accepted. Neither the Interborough nor the

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company heard from yesterday as to whether it would accept the conditions for building the new subways. Borough President McAneny and Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission expect to receive the answers of the two companies to-day.

It is believed by the representatives of the city's committees that both com-Sailing to-day by the Holland-America panies will accept the city's terms, but steamship Rotterdam, for Plymouth, not unconditionally. The belief is that the B. R. T. will object to the five cent fare to Coney Island and will also ask for some modifications of the terms under which profits are to be divided with the city. It is expected that the Interborough company will contend that the report of the conferees treats the B. R. T. more liberally in estimating how the profits of new roads shall be computed than it does the Interborough. The Interborough probably will agree to turn its old and prospective lines into one system, but will demand the guarantee of a minimum profit similar to that offered to the Brook-tyn company. yn company.

There was a meeting of the executive

There was a meeting of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the office of A. N. Brady, 54 Wall street, yesterday, but at the close of the meeting Col. T. S. Williams, president of the company, said that final action had been deferred to a meeting of the directors of the company to be held this afternoon.

Whatever may be the replies of the two companies, it is stated that they will have to accept the terms of the city just as the are contained in the report of the conference committees. At the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday the companies will be told either to take or reject the terms and that unless they make up their minds before the meeting of the board on July 8 the city will build the triberough routs

and they insisted that it was liberally applauded.

There was some question as to how Mr. Mann came into possession of Mr. Fowler's manuscript, and there were suggestions of impropriety in the way in which it was acquired. Mr. Mann replied that he had obtained the manuscript at the Government Printing Office, as he was privileged to do under the rules.

Mr. Mann said he heard a part of the speech and distinctly remembered that it was written on yellow paper.

"And it was an appropriate color for the gentleman to select," added Mr. Mann. The Brice and her five children, who were found starving in Third avenue on June 14. and the fair.

Devereux Whiton.

By the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi, for the Mediterranean:

Mr. Arnold, Prof. A. Arbib Costa, Mrs. Albert F. Burnham and Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Burnham.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

THE SUN acknowledges the receipt of \$2 from Mrs. Ellen Storms of Allendale. N. J., 20 cents from a Priend for Mrs. Bertha Price and her five children, who were found starving in Third avenue on June 14. and the fair. or a guest of honor. The President told her passengers will be released this mora-Representative Michael E. Driscoll, who looks after the interests of that part of New York State here, that he would be glad to spend as much time as possible at the fair.

The Italian liner America, in last night from Genoa, Palermo and Naples, was held pending an examination of a subpicious case of illness in the steerage.

Martinolar Method

is a plan by which missing teeth can be restored and put in the mouth so they will be as firm and natural-looking as nature's teeth. All that is required is that there be two or more teeth left in the jaw upon which to build the struc-

Up to the time that this method was introduced there was nothing else known or practised where teeth were missing, but to supply the defect with false teeth, either upon plates or by means of so-called bridge work.

The Martinolar Method is such a distinct advance over the old methods of dentistry that people come to us from all parts of the country.

Why not?

There is no pain, no cutting or boring or sawing or any other discomfort attached to the work of restoring missing teeth by the Martinolar Method, and the cost is no greater than other first class dentists charge for their work.

We can give you perfect, beautiful teeth, as your natural teeth were or should have been at their best.

We invite you to call at our office for consultation and examination of your mouth. for which there will be no charge, and let us explain what we can do for you. If you cannot call at once,

send for our book. "Martinolar Dentistry." It is sent free on request.

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MARRIED.

Westminster Cathedral, London, by the Right Rev. Joseph Butt, Bishop Auxiliary of West-minster, Evelyn St. Clair, daughter of the late John and Mary St. Clair Turnure of New York, to Philip J. Britt of New York.

EYWACK-McGOWAN .- At the Church of the

Annunciation, Washington Heights, New York city, on June 25, 1811, by the Rev. Father McCahill, Charlotte Dorothea Greywack to Peter J. McGowan, Troy, N. Y., papers HAGAN-WOLLZIEFER.-At Buffalo, N. Y June 20, 1911, by the Rey. Martin Phillips. Notre Dame de Lourdes, Charlotte Magdalea Wollzlefer and Edward Ambrose O'Hagan of

Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BOSWORTH On Sunday. June 25, 1911. at Naples, Italy, of typhold, after brief fliness. Mrs. Winifred Heyer Bosworth, beloved sis-ter of Mrs. Alexander Tison. Boston papers please copy

ANIELL -Passed away, at Saranac Lake, Friday, June 23, 1911, Russell Hoyt, beloved son of John Daniell, Jr.
Functal services at his late residence, 126 East 72d st., Tuesday, June 27, at 10 A. M. ment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at con-venience of family.

DODGE.—On Sunday, June 25, 1911, at her residence, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May Cossitt Dodge, widow of George Egleston Dodge and daughter of the late Frederick H. and Catherine Andrus Cossitt. uneral services will be held Wednesday morn-ing. June 28, at 10:30, at her late residence. 27

West 57th st., New York. OUGHERTY.-On Saturday, June 24, at his residence, 572 Madison Av., William H., husband of Julia Keresey and son of the late Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Lth av. and 50th st., Tuesday, June 27, at 11 A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. IEATH.-On Monday, June 26, James Pik loved husband of Ellen Heath, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1182
Madison av., Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

KASSING.—On Monday, June 26, Bertha Ed-wards, wife of Edwin S. Kassing, at her residence, 152 East 46th street. Notice of funeral hereafter. Buffalo, Utica and Syracuse papers please copy. LIEB.—On Sunday, June 25, 1911, Charles A. Lieb.

beloved husband of Magdalena Stephan. Funeral services at his late residence, 50 Central Park West, corner 65th st., on Tuesday evening. June 27, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private. ORANGE. - Napoleon Bonaparte Morange, aged

65 years. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHUI 241 West 23d St. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILD ING), Tuesday, 1 o'clock. PETHICK.—On Saturday, June 24, 1911, at New York city, after a brief illness, Clara Wisdom Fethick, daughter of the late William N

Pethick, in her 67th year, uneral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st, between Mi All Madison avs., on Tursday, June 27, 1911, at II o'clock A. M. Interment at convenien a of

VILSON.-Suddenly, at Nantucket, Mass. of Saturday, June 2t, 1911, Helen Ran loved daughter of Henry R. and I Wilson of 325 West 92d st., in her 21 Funeral services at West Fnd Collegiate Church 77th st. and West End av., Tuesday, June 2

UNDERTAKERS,

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Arabulance Service. Tel. 1324 Cheises

HAMBURG IN QUARANTINE YET. America, From Naples, Held Pending an Examination. The Hamburg-American liner Hamburg. in on Sunday from the Mediterranean, was not permitted to dock yesterday with

her cabin and steerage passengers. The bacteriologists could not pronounce on the disease of a boy who boarded the Hamburg Washington, June 26.—The New York
State Fair, which is to be held at Syracuse
in September, will have President Taft
for a great of hear. The President Taft
for a great of hear.

Athletic Underwear, excellent quality, 50c. the garment.

Correct Dress for Men

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Among them many novelty fabrics in linen, silk,

Outing Suits \$13.50 to \$38.

mohair and flannel, sizes to fit any man.